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THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. VII, NO. 231

KABUL, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1968 (JADI 8, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AFS. 4

ISRAEL RAIDS BEIRUT AIRPORT

Lightening commando strike destroys 12 Lebanese planes

BEIRUT, Dec. 29 (AFP).—Helicopter-borne Israeli commando landed at Beirut International Airport last night, set fire to a dozen Lebanese Airlines and a number of ground installations and escaped without losing a man. The raid lasted only 45 minutes.

It caught the Lebanese completely flat-footed despite the fact that Israeli newspapers and commentators have been suggesting it since Thursday when a Palestinian commando fired on an Israeli airliner in Athens, killing a passenger.

A highly reliable source said that 12 planes—all Lebanese—were destroyed in the raid. No other aircraft was touched.

The planes belonged to Middle East Airlines (MEA), also known as air Leban, Lebanese International Airways and Trans-Mediterranean Airways.

The airport was immediately closed to international traffic. According to an airport source the Israelis came in four helicopters. These they managed to land near the airport without the control tower or security services being aware of it.

The raid caused scenes of panic among the 1,500 people at the airport and various versions of what was happening circulated before even airport officials knew the truth.

President Charles Helou and Prime Minister Dr. Abdallah Yafi

Washington, London score Israeli action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, (AFP).—The United States has protested "in the strongest terms" against Israel's raid on Beirut airport, a State Department spokesman announced.

Parker Hart, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern Affairs, called in Israeli diplomatic representatives to notify them of the U.S. protest, the spokesman said.

U.S. Ambassador to Israel Walworth Barbour had received instructions from the State Department to seek an immediate meeting with Premier Eshkol or Foreign Minister Abba Eban to transmit a protest note, he added.

In London, a foreign office spokesman last night deplored violations of the ceasefire "by whichever side" they are committed, following lightning strike at Beirut airport.

Sericulture project nears completion

KABUL, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—The sericulture project in Kabul is nearly completed and it will be inaugurated in two weeks, project head Eng. Mohammad Hanif Zormati said.

Work on the project began 13 months ago by a unit of the canals and Dam Construction Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Construction of seven buildings with an area of 5800 square metres is included in the project, Eng. Zormati said. Three storey blocks are built for production of 20,000 boxes of silkworm cocoons per year, he said.

The cooling plant which is primary responsible for maintaining a temperature conducive to preservation of silkworm larvae, can also produce two hundred tons of ice a day, he said.

The project was implemented with Chinese technical assistance and it cost 100,000 pound sterling. Local material which constitutes 25 per cent of the project expenditure are provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, he said.



The President of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Prof. Georgi Andrevich Metrev met HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, the high president of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, in Gulshana Palace yesterday afternoon. President of the Health Services Department of the Society, Dr. Abdul Ahad Barakzoi, and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Kabul were also present at the meeting.

Prime Minister visits Zaranj in Neemroz

ZARANJ, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Etemadi left Lashkargah by car for Zaranj centre of the Neemroz province, and arrived there at 5.30 p.m.

In a speech before a large gathering of the people on his arrival in Zaranj, the Prime Minister conveyed the greetings and best wishes of His Majesty the King to them and said:

"It is a great pleasure for me to visit this province which has profound place in the history of our nation and it is my wish to you find out about the problems here, and to seek together with yourselves, solutions to them."

The Prime Minister was received in Zaranj among others by Neemroz Governor Mir Aminuddin Ansari, caretaker Mayor Dost Mohammad, deputy to the Wolesi Jirgah from centre of Neemroz, Haji Saleh Mohammad, Chaharborjak Deputy Haji Mohammad Omar, Chahkhansoor Deputy Abdul Hamid Zohri, Jawin Deputy Sayed Ahmad and Sen. Sher Mohammad.

After passing the Delaram area the Prime Minister also stopped in Khashrod alakadari and visited the people there.

The Prime Minister is accompanied on his visit to the western parts of Afghanistan by Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Public Works Minister Eng. Mohammad Hussain Masa, and Minister Without Portfolio Dr. Abdul Wahed Sorabi.

U.S. getting ready for 1969 attempt at lunar landing

CAPE KENNEDY, Dec. 29, (Reuters).—With a manned flight around the moon successfully accomplished the United States turned its attention to the task of landing men on the moon by mid-1969 or soon afterwards.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) officials were enthusiastic about the history-making flight of astronauts Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders.

But they were more cautious about when they would attempt the more difficult task of actually landing men on the moon.

"We are at the onset of a programme of space flight that will extend through many generations. This is the first time that man has gone on out to the outer regions of space, free of the earth's gravity, but many are going to follow acting NASA administrator Dr. Thomas Paine said after the Apollo-8 splash down.

Maj.-Gen. Samuel Phillips, director of the Apollo "man-on-the-moon" programme, told reporters: "We set out here, less than a week ago, to make a giant step toward the manned lunar landing by demonstrating much of the Apollo space system."

"We have done that...we are clearing a major step toward the manned landing, a major step beyond where we stood a week ago."

The next manned spaceflight mission will be Apollo-9, due in February.

This mission is designed to try out the so far untested lunar module, the craft that will ferry two

men from the orbiting mother ship to the moon and back.

The lunar module, known as LEM, will practise in earth orbit all the manoeuvres it will have to carry out during a moon landing.

Dr. Phillips said he thought the mission "will be one of the toughest ones we will fly, involving two spacecraft, one of which (LEM) is incapable of reentering, manoeuvring in earth orbit."

Apollo-10—A lunar orbital mission that will involve further manoeuvres in space not far above the moon—is due to be launched next May or June.

"We do not intend to prepare the vehicle that is now called Apollo-10 to be capable of lunar landing," Gen. Phillips told reporters.

Apollo-11, now being prepared for launching in July or August next year, has the capability to take men to the moon, but details of the mission flight plan have not yet been finalised.

Saigon may send second soft line team to Paris

SAIGON, Dec. 29, (AFP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu may send a second negotiating team to Paris peace talks to soften the line taken by the delegation headed by Ambassador Pham Dang Lan, a South Vietnamese official said.

The source, who chose to remain anonymous, said ambassador Nguyen Van Kieu, brother of the President, might be included in the second delegation.

The ambassador was thought to be in the running for the task of supervising the original peace mission before the appointment of Pham Dang Lan.

The second delegation, composed of politicians of differing views, would leave for Paris a few days after vice-president Nguyen Cao Ky departs on January 15.

The sources said there may also be some modifications in the organisation and distribution of responsibilities within the main South Vietnamese delegation.

Meanwhile, some official South Vietnamese personalities claimed that the peace talks might start at the end of January or the start of February.

They said the talks would begin properly only after President-elect Richard Nixon took office.

Perhaps, said the personalities, Nixon would make no changes to President Johnson's South Vietnamese policy, but the delay would show that American pressure had achieved nothing and South Viet-

World leaders hail Apollo-8 space voyage

KABUL, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to United States President Lyndon B. Johnson on the successful flight of the Apollo-8, and the outstanding achievement of the American astronauts.

The Foreign Ministry Information Department said that a similar telegram was also sent to President Johnson by Prime Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi.

Prof. Abdullah Wahedi, President of Kabul University, has also sent a congratulatory message to the United States scientific circles on the outstanding feat by American science and technology in orbiting a manned spaceship around the moon and bringing it back to earth safely.

World leaders have hailed the Apollo-8 moon flight in congratulatory messages which started flooding into President Johnson minutes after the three astronauts splashed down in the Pacific Ocean yesterday.

Among the first were special congratulatory from the Soviet cosmonauts, and President Nikolai Podgorny described the trip as courageous cosmonauts.

Pope Paul, in a telegram to President Johnson, thanked God for the success of the Apollo-8 mission and congratulated the space travellers.

United Nations Secretary-General U Thant said the three astronauts surely ranked among the foremost explorers of all time.

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny said in a cable to President Johnson "Mr. President, accept our congratulations in connection with the successful completion of the Apollo-8 spacecraft flight around the moon which was a new achievement in space exploration by man."

"Accept my best wishes to the crew of the Apollo-8 spacecraft—to courageous cosmonauts Frank Borman, James Lovell, William Anders."

NLF proposes new POW talks with Americans

SAIGON, Dec. 29, (FP).—The South Vietnamese National Liberation Front yesterday proposed a second meeting in South Vietnam between American soldiers originally to have been handed over on Christmas day.

A broadcast over the clandestine "liberation radio" proposed a meeting at 9.00 a.m. local on New Year's day.

The broadcast was heard here only a few minutes after a U.S. military spokesman announced that "allied" forces in Vietnam would not observe a truce on January 1.

This was decided by the Saigon government because of the number of violations by the Viet Cong of the Christmas day truce. Premier Tran Van Huong told newsmen yesterday.

The NLF broadcast called for "all military operations" to be halted in the area of the proposed meeting, the location of which, from the map references given, was not immediately clear here. The spot would be marked by an NLF flag the radio said.

KU gives entrance exam to 1813

KABUL, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—Kabul University entrance examinations were given to 1813 graduates of the city's high schools yesterday in Kabul University and Habibia highschool premises. Some 200 faculty members supervised the examinations.

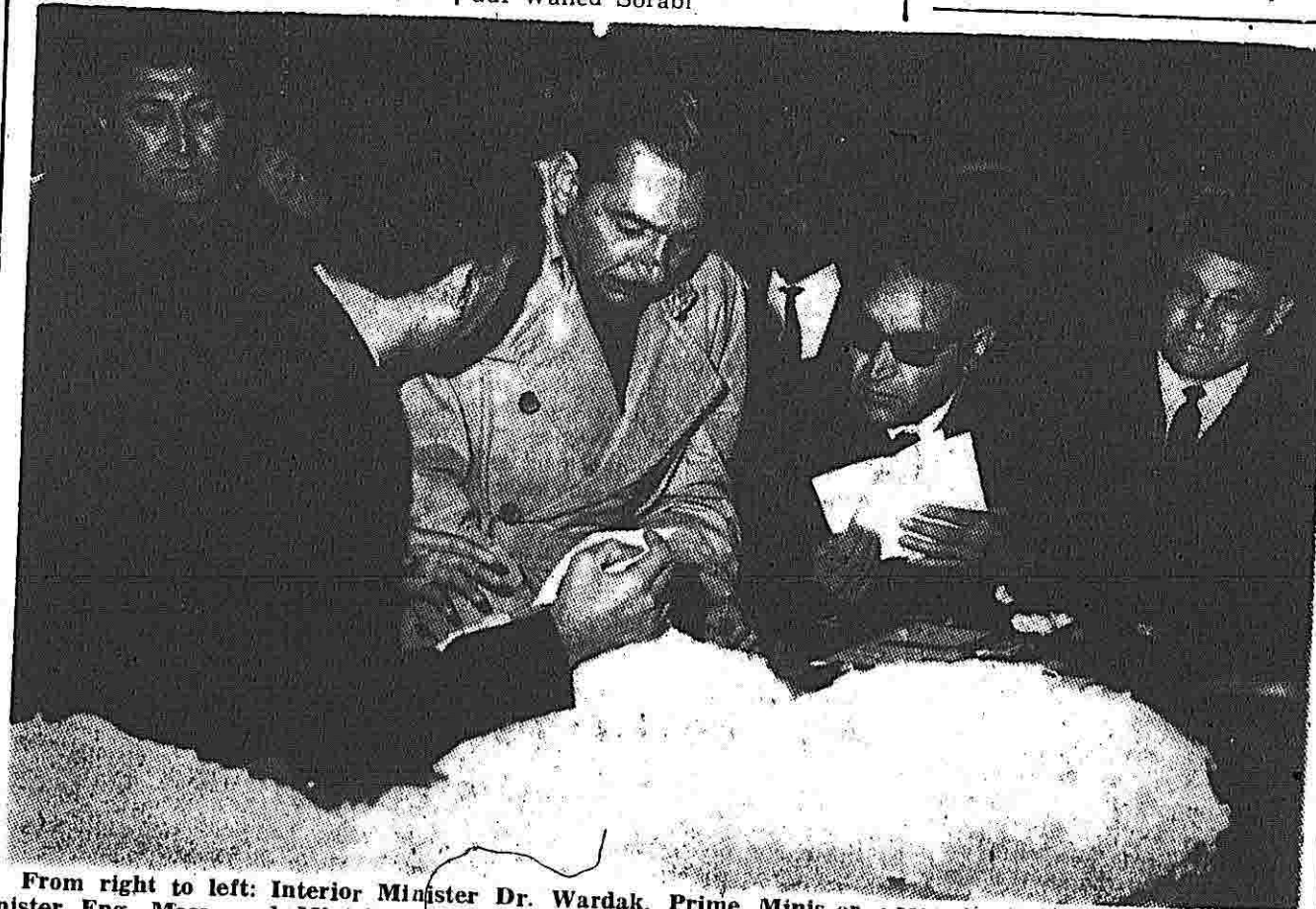
Bhutto says he'll contest Pak election

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 29, (Reuters).—Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, former Pakistani foreign minister detained in jail since November, will contest next month's presidential elections, he was announced yesterday.

The acting leader of the Pakistan People's Party in Bhutto's absence, confirmed that the former minister would be a candidate. Bhutto, 41, was detained on November 13.

He had been waging a big campaign against the government of President Mohammad Ayub Khan. The government accused him of inciting violence.

Although Bhutto is the first to declare his candidacy, challenges to President Ayub could also come from his former right-hand man air Marshal Asghar Khan, a former air force commander.



From right to left: Interior Minister Dr. Wardak, Prime Minister Etemadi, Public Works Minister Eng. Masa, and Minister Without Portfolio Dr. Sarabi inspect the cotton plant in Helmand.

Nixon discusses foreign policy with aides

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida, Dec. 29, (AP).—President elect Richard Nixon instructed his top foreign policy advisers Saturday to determine the range of options available to his new administration in Vietnam policy as a step toward development of "a coherent strategy" to guide U.S. action.

The account came from one of the men who participated in five-hour foreign policy conference on the screened porch of Nixon's bay-side winter retreat.

This participant said the policy alternatives will be worked out prior to Nixon's inauguration January 20 so that instructions on the course chosen by the new president can be

sent shortly there by U.S. negotiators in Paris, to the embassy in Saigon and to the military command in Vietnam.

The instructions will define where Nixon "intends to go" in Vietnam policy, the adviser said, what specific measures are required to achieve the end chosen and what specific attitude should be taken at the Paris peace table.

"I would think it would be safe to say that these will be written instructions," the Nixon adviser said. He briefed newsmen on the policy conference with the understanding that his name would not be disclosed.

"Certainly we want the negotiations to succeed and we will make a

major effort to develop policies to try to make the negotiations succeed," the Nixon adviser said.

He said Saturday's session did not produce major policy decisions but instead developed a framework so that they can be made swiftly when Nixon takes office.

Vietnam ranked as one of three major areas in which Nixon believes an early judgment will be necessary. Another is that of strategy weapons and the U.S. position on negotiations with the Soviet Union in that field.

"Our view is that before we proceed with this we must take an assessment of the American military position," the adviser said.



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New Mideast aggression

Israel once again demonstrated its utter disregard for world public opinion and its determination to justify its aggressions against the Arab nations by its capability to strike at them when it chooses.

The acts of destruction in Beirut International Airport last night, as the Israelis say, was in answer to an attack by two Arab nationalists on an Israeli aircraft in Athens airport Wednesday. (The plane in question was on a military mission).

It is hard however to expect the proponents of peace and justice to give a moment's thought to this kind of reasoning void of any substance. Israeli authorities have asserted that the two Arab patriots who were arrested in Athens following the incident had Lebanese travel documents.

There are hundreds of thousands of displaced Palestinian Arabs living in Lebanon, and as stateless persons they are entitled to get travel documents from the country where they live in, and go to countries of their choice, and to nations which receive them.

The fact is that Arab nationalists of Palestine want their rights restored by Israel. Given the intransigence, and expansionist policy of Israel, these rights will only be gained if they fight for them.

During the past months Arab nationalists, have inflicted considerable damages on the Israelis in their move to restore their rights. Finding it more and more difficult to cope with the nationalists the Israelis are in search of an easy way. By use of force they want to compel Arab states to suppress Arab nationalists.

This is sheer vandalism especially when

Food For Thought

Satire should, like a polished razor keen.

Wound with a touch that's scarcely felt or seen.

Mary Wortley Montagu

Decolonisation

UN declaration reflects world opinion: Hasrat

At this late stage in the deliberations of the 23rd session of the General Assembly on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, we are once again evaluating the achievements, frustrations, and shortcomings of the United Nations in solving one of the most important and long-standing problems, i.e. decolonisation, which the organisation has faced since its establishment.

As the members of this assembly are aware of the different stages of application of the process of decolonisation in accordance with the provisions of the Charter in different areas of the world, it is needless to go into detail regarding the accomplishments of the UN in this matter.

In this instance, we simply wish to stress that the World Organisation eight years ago, through the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, by an overwhelming majority took a bold step toward the enhancement of liberating the oppressed peoples of the world. This measure, taken by the General Assembly, was a reaffirmation of the world public opinion for the attainment of the objective of the United Nations Charter; and therefore, by this historical Declaration, the General Assembly proclaimed its belief that colonial peoples have the undeniable rights to self-determination and independence.

It is indeed noteworthy that due to the untiring efforts of the World Organisation in these past years, the process of decolonisation was accelerated, and the result was independence for many countries, and many people in the world succeeded in gaining their sacred rights of freedom.

This progress by the United Nations in the field of decolonisation does not conclude the work of the World Community, for there are territories and peoples, who, despite their endeavours are still under colonial domination.

With much regret we can see that there are governments still stubbornly presenting obstacles to the will of the World Community, who persistently ignore world public opinion, and

defy the decisions of the General Assembly in regard to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Among other Colonial powers, the policies of the government of South Africa, in regard to Namibia; and, the attitude of Portugal toward its African territories and its close partnership with the racist regime of Southern Rhodesia, constitute the hard-core colonialism in Southern Africa.

The ruling circles in these countries are resolute in their defiance of the recommendations of the United Nations, and are obstinately carrying out their policies of oppression and exploitation of the indigenous inhabitants of these colonial territories.

At this juncture my delegation would like to state that the study of contemporary history reveals all its forms and manifestations; all its forms and manifestations cannot continue to stand against the will of the subjugated people in colonial territories, and will never be able to survive in the struggle of the people who are fighting to obtain their independence. It is therefore our firm conviction that under these just pressures, the colonial powers will be forced to yield to the will of the people in the colonial territories.

This year, the Special Committee of Twenty-Four prepared an analytical report with regard to the compliance of member states to the Declaration and other relevant resolutions relating to the question of decolonisation.

I should like to take this opportunity to express the appreciation of my delegation for the work which has been done by the committee.

This report, presented by the Special Committee of Twenty-Four, clearly states that eight years after the proclamation by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, there are colonial powers who are members of the United Nations, who have failed to furnish any information to the Secretary General regarding the extent of their compliance with the recommendations of the General

Assembly. In particular, the governments of South Africa, and of Portugal did not comply with the requests which were made to them in respect to the territories under their domination.

Moreover, we find in the said report, that the situation in other dependent territories is not satisfactory. The administering powers did not comply fully with recommendations of the General Assembly. At the same time, they refused to let the visiting missions of the United Nations obtain information on the political, economical, and social situation in the colonial territories.

These administering powers are ignoring the repeated requests of the General Assembly, and have been uncooperative with the Secretary General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of the Declaration, and of information concerning the aims and works of the United Nations in the field of decolonisation.

My delegation regrets that such a state of affairs is impeding the implementation of the Declaration and is contrary to the aims and objectives of the Charter.

It should like also to mention that the continuation of some of the Colonial Cases in without any doubt a threat to international peace and security.

This aspect of Colonial rule should be given due attention by the General Assembly and should not be dismissed lightly on the basis of assertions to the contrary by some colonial countries. This fact has been recognised in many instances by the General Assembly, suffice to mention by way of example General Assembly Resolution 2326 (XXII) in which this august gathering and I quote: "Reiterating its declaration that the continuation of colonial rule threatens international peace and security and the practice of apartheid on all forms of racial discrimination constitute a crime against humanity."

The Secretary General in his reports on the question of compliance, has given the text of the member-states' replies which have been received by him. We have studied these replies, and at one point, we are not in agreement. (Continued on Page 4)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday *Isiah* and *Heywad* both devoted their editorials to the successful completion of the Apollo-8 mission. It has been eight years since the big powers in their race for the moon have opened the way for human beings to space and they have taken important steps towards this goal, writes *Isiah*.

Though, the paper went on to say million and million dollars are being spent on the space race, any step taken towards this end makes the scope of men's knowledge wider and brighter.

The paper believes that with the ever developing technology the living standard will also be raised and the technological developments are used for peaceful purposes by the developed nations, the developing nations will also get their share.

Human beings as a whole and the developing community particularly suffer if peace is disturbed and therefore if the technological advancement is not used for the peaceful purposes it will be the end of the human community, adds the paper.

The paper expresses the hope that the scientists and leaders of the big powers will all concentrate and see that technological advancements are directed towards benefiting men.

Recently it was announced that a music academy will be opened in Kabul. Mohammad Jawi Kushan in an article in the column of Views and Recommendations, while welcoming the news, suggests that the music academy management should also make use of those musicians and instrumentalists, who have spent the greater part of their life in this field and have distinguished themselves.

The writer is in opinion that as far as the folk and national music are concerned these experienced musicians and vocalists, who have personally made efforts at home and abroad at their own expense to master their particular field, can play an important role in further developing folk and national music.

The writer further suggests that the music academy should not teach entirely western music and adds that it would be pity if the music academy did not make use of the already experienced masters.

The writer further suggests that the well experienced and talented musicians and vocalists should be given academic titles. He mentions

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as an example Ustad Mohammad Hussin, who under the supervision of his father, who was also a well-known vocalist, received proper training at home and abroad.

There is no reason why he should not be given an academic title. Ustad Mohammad Hussin, says the writer, has written several books on music, has trained a great number of people and has also taken part in international music contests.

Yesterday's *Ans* has an editorial on the University entrance which

was held yesterday at Kabul University for the graduates of the high schools.

The paper refers to the fact that this concord system which has been used for the last few years, has been very useful in seeing that capable students carry on their higher education at university level.

This concord, adds the paper, also gives an opportunity to the education authorities to assess the general education standard of the students.



The conservative "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" said Friday that there is at present no chance for a Bonn-Peking political initiative but that relations with China would be the big foreign policy task of the seventies.

The national-circulation daily commented that a recent statement on West German-Chinese relations by Foreign Minister Willy Brandt had caused a surprising and unnecessary furor although Brandt had said nothing new.

"He did not even once indirectly mention a Bonn initiative or soundings. For these, every chance is at present lacking."

"The federal government is not preparing anything serious in Peking's direction—whether one finds this in keeping with the confused situation or regrettable."

"Brandt merely repeated what was already occasionally said about Germany's policy towards China, he recalled that the Federal Republic (of Germany) could not permanently dispense with more formal relations with China."

"Seen in the right light, this is obvious. The question is only: when and how and with what intentions will Bonn make the attempt to approach Peking?"

The newspaper said that in the past, West Germany had to consider its American ally, "who appeared roused even by Brandt's harm-

less remark.

"Such consideration will continue to be advisable—at least as long as the future Nixon government is still deeply involved in its premeditations on possible advances towards Peking."

Nixon appears to want to get out of the doldrums regarding China. But the (West German) federal government must not pursue a policy towards China which is a mere function of American policy in the Pacific.

"For the time being however, the (German) Federal Republic has no opportunity to formalise its relations with the Peoples' Chinese government, not to speak of a normalisation."

"This is not least because of the confusion and uncertainties into which Mao Tse-Tung's 'cultural revolution' has plunged China's foreign policy; with the result of isolation. This Bonn cannot penetrate."

"One has to wait for much, possibly the result of the power struggle for Mao's utopia. But the German-Chinese relationship will—once the transition of China's foreign policy to more pragmatic methods is completed—prove to be one of our big foreign policy of the seventies."

The newspaper said that Peoples' China, "despite the heavy setbacks it has suffered, is the Chinese reality. Chiang Kai-Shek's Formosa is a fossil."

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Democracy

Is parliamentary government suited to India?

One of the features which distinguish the Indian Constitution from federal or even quasi-federal Constitutions, is the power which has been entrusted to the President of the Union for the suppression of a State Constitution by the Union Government. He must be satisfied that "a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

There is no provision of this character in other federal or quasi-federal Constitutions of a democratic character with which the world is familiar. The old Government of India Act of 1935 had certainly such a provision but that Act did not provide India with full or even partial self-government. It was an Act which provided limited self-government for what came to be called responsible government both in the provinces, and ultimately at the Union Centre, on a federal basis. The Act of 1935 did not definitely provide for independence or automatic progress towards independence.

When Britain decided to abdicate its authority over India, it did so by doing away with the powers which had been given to Governors to Act in their individual judgment or in their discretion or in the exercise of certain special responsibilities which had been entrusted to them.

The Constituent Assembly, which framed the Constitution, had a strong bias for a Centre capable of providing leadership in a country

which had many difficult communal, caste and linguistic problems.

The founding fathers, therefore, came to the conclusion that in cases of emergency, the President should have the power of taking over the government of a State in which a situation had arisen in which the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

In the United States there is a provision that if there is resistance to the execution of the federal laws or to the authority of the Federal Government by a State Government it will be open to the National Government to visit it with force, in order to maintain the integrity of the Union, but the words of Article 356 are of the widest possible character. Experience shows that State autonomy can be taken over by the Union Government if it finds that the State is not working in accordance with certain principles which it regards as sacrosanct.

Nambudiripad is right in emphasising that there should be an understanding between the Union Centre and State Governments regarding the mode in which laws passed by the Union should be worked by the State Government. Unfortunately that view is not finding favour with the State Government.

The question may be asked whether it is necessary to have a provision which enables President's rule to be imposed for periods of six months or more. It must be remembered that the imposition of President's rule deprives the citizens of

a State of any say in the government of their State. They are disabled to function even in an advisory capacity and the result of all this is that citizens in States governed by the President can be deprived of their democratic rights for such time as the Centre may choose. Thus the Constitution places the State at the mercy of the Union Centre.

Even in pre-independence days from the year 1961 or there about, when Legislative Councils were established at the Centre and in the provinces, the citizens of this country had some method provided for them of expressing their opinion on questions affecting their States.

However limited the rights of those Legislatures may have been, they at least recognised the entity of the province and the citizens of the province to be represented either through nomination or through some form of election after Lord Cross' Act of 1932.

The Constitution as framed, places States at the mercy of a Centre which may have a government completely opposed to the prevailing thought in the States. It has, therefore, become imperative for those who wish to preserve democracy in this country, to make a frontal attack on the entire system of presidential rule. Governor's rule means in effect the rule of the Secretariat. It means the substitution of the democratic process by a brown bureaucracy with no understanding of what popular government or democratic government means.

(Continued on Page 4)

Arab freedom fighters

Things coming to a head in Israel

Since the emergence of a united front of the Palestinian freedom-fighters last month, their suicide squads have given the illegal occupiers one blow after another. They have hit in many places inside Israel, even near Tel Aviv, the capital.

The time-bomb in the heart of the Jewish sector of Jerusalem has created panic among the Israelis. According to Israeli press reports there is a strong cry in Israel for a quick settlement, while the number of Jews leaving the country has begun to increase.

The impact of the increasing Viet Cong-like resistance on U.S. opinion was such that President-elect Nixon sent a special envoy for a fact-finding tour of the Middle East. Columnist Walter Lipman while writing on Vietnam philosophised that "mo-

dern wars, however violent, are not longer conclusive. Nothing shows this more clearly than the plight of the Israelis after their victory in the six-day war."

And even the Israeli hawk Dayan now speaks of concessions; he said that the Soviet Union and the United States might bring pressure on Israel and the Arabs to reach a settlement "and if they press, both sides will be ready to make concessions."

Dayan also realises that a settlement will not only be to go back to June 1967 positions, because the Palestinians claiming their inalienable rights have emerged as force to be reckoned with. Dayan admitted that a Middle East settlement forced on region by the Big Powers "would be worse than the armistice lines we have lived for 19 years" and added that "I do not rule out

the possibility that war will break out again."

Thanks to the self-sacrifice and determination of the Palestine fedayeen, matters are coming to a head in the Middle East. Either there will be settlement acceptable to the Palestinian freedom-fighters or the Jihad of the Palestinians will continue with increasing vigour, with the possibility of mad and cornered Israel leashing out another war.

The Arab States are still pinning their hopes on the success of the Jarring Mission, whose life has been extended, and on the Big Powers forcing a settlement. They have not cared even to consider how to jointly confront any mad attack that may be launched by Israel on Arab States in the name of retaliatory action against the attacks of the Palestinian Mujahideen. (THE MUSLIM WORLD)

Ustad Kasim and Afghan folk music movement

By Amin Saikal

It was believed that the last years of the 19th century would mark the beginning of a bright period to Afghan musicians and singers when Ustad Kasim, one of the prominent Afghan singers at that time unexpectedly opened a music school in the Kharabat, Kabul's bohemian quarter.

Kasim's school tried to revive Afghan national tunes and bring together the different kinds of Afghan folk music. At first it was popular and attracted many followers including the professional singers who lived in the Kharabat and amateurs who came to study with Kasim.

But later it became clear that the people who become permanent students were more interested in western music and in learning the refinements of Indian classical music than in Afghan folk music.

Ustad Kasim devoted his life to playing and collecting folk music and encouraging composers to write in the national styles.

Born in 1883, he took his first singing lessons from his famous father Ustad Satar Ju and later went to India to complete his musical education under the tutelage of the noted Indian singer Ustad Piar Khan. There he concentrated on learning the Indian classics and was reputed to have mastered 64 ragas.

When he returned to Kabul he took his first serious steps to raise the prestige of folk music in the eyes of professionals and serious amateurs. He went about collecting folk songs from all over the country and fighting the influence Indian music had on Afghan musicians.

He sang his first song professionally as court singer to Amir Habibullah and continued in this position until his death in 1953 as his fame continued to grow.

Ustad Kasim was a family of singers many of whom are well known and he wrote composition after composition to prove Afghan music had a unique style and that modern composers could follow in their native traditions.

A prospective student first had to hold a public ceremony called Shakar and Gur (sugar and brown sugar cakes) in which all the professional singers in the Kharabat were invited to display their talent.

After they finished the young apprentice would sing in order to show that he had talent and was worthy of studying under Ustad Kasim.

After he finished studying he held a similar reception, this time to show how much he had learned from the Ustad. Some of these students are still alive such as his eldest son, Yakub Kasimi whose voice is often heard over Radio Afghanistan.

Qasimi however, is very pessimistic about the future of Afghan national music and holds the Culture Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture responsible for not supporting his father's students who have been forced to give up their careers because of financial difficulties.

He says every year there are fewer and fewer students of his father's school and he is afraid that soon the movement to revive Afghan folk music will die out.

Qasimi himself is well off but he "wishes the Culture Department would establish closer relationships with such singers as Ustad Sarhang, Rahim Bakhsh, Shaida, Rahim Gul and Nabi Gul whom he considers among the best in the country.

"I do not, however, like Ustad Durai Logari because he mixes Logari music with music from neighbouring countries. You know, Logari dance and music are our town and we must keep them pure and not allow any individuals to adulterate them with foreign elements.

"I know that with the disappearance of the present few singers composers, instrumentalists and instrument makers of the rubbab, ghjak, tambour and sunai, Afghan national music will die out.

"I regret that my father's school which was opened only to keep our music alive now has to be closed because no help has come from the Culture Department.

"I have promised not to let any member of my family follow my career because I am sure that their work will be unrewarded as mine.

"We have so few professional musicians who really know their musical folk traditions. I can remember when some years ago an American musicologist asked us to play some of our national music and we had nothing to show her."



Ustad Kasim with Ustad Piar Khan and Asad Ali Khan of India.



Ustad Kasim is seen among his students.

The world of Afghan riddles

From kerosense lamps to pomegranates

By Joan Kayeum

Afghan riddles are typical folk riddles. Their merit lies not in their sophistication, but in the laughter, enthusiasm and interest they create among people of all ages and walks of life.

They were not purposely composed for publication. Yet, they deserve attention and credit for the role they play in the process of socialisation. In their way, they reinforce certain values in Afghan society. They are a significant part of its folklore.

The following contains samples of Afghan folk riddles which have been translated into English. A literal translation of the metaphors has been adhered to because it is felt that metaphors, more than anything else, lend Afghan riddles their originality and uniqueness.

A Kerosene lantern

A strange vision at night I did see.

If told, 'twill be disbelieved by thee.

Within a bowl of spirits, on top of a tree,

A headless, tailless snake had gone on a spree.

Eggplant

In cloak of purple, hat of green.

Behind a leafy refuge he is seen.

Though guilty of neither sin nor crime,

He's beheaded and knifed time after time.

Eyes

A pair of pigeons of variegated hue,

In separate dwellings one can view.

In their fanciful flights to heaven,

They never deem to leave their haven.

Narcissus

Its form is as a pen, slender and bare,

Its scent, like the spruce, sweet and rare.

Six delicate leaves in time it will bear.

Around a victor's chalice, golden and fair,

A sky full of stars it feigns.

Yet, ding-ak, ding-ak, it rains.

Scissors

Into bits and pieces,

Its to-bless-mouth sheers.

Put your fingers in it,

And 'till perk up its ears.

A Cane

Around and around and around,

All day it is travel bound.

At night when at home it's found,

It covers a penny-size piece of ground.

Show

Like a swift arrow it comes from the sky,

Like a saint, with purity, on

earth it will lie.

Like an old shaggy dog, it leaves by and by.

Shoes

It walks and walks and walks all day,

Home at night it comes to stay.

Totally exhausted from the long way,

With mouth wide open, on the floor it'll lay.

A reed pen

Its tongue captures the world when it tries.

Yet, captive in the hands of kings it lies.

When one beheads, one's victim dies,

Behead it and from the dead it'll rise.

A Sour orange

In a garden of many a blossoming tree,

I see

A dewy beauty,

Seated on her father's knee.

"A kiss",

Ask I, in a trance,

"For me?"

"Today, not a chance",

Says she,

Cleverly.

"Not even tomorrow, can that be.

The day after that, perchance,

I'll agree

To a kiss.

Then you may smack your lips,

be merry and free,

With me!"

Watermelon

Solemon's treasure chest it could be,

But it has no lock, it has no key.

Pinnion seed

Its cover is black as night,

Its center is all white.

Pomegranate

Forty ledges inside,

Forty partitions divide,

Forty cells side by side,

Forty lamp lights guide.

Beams

Inside his abode he will abide,

But he'll leave his legs outside.

Water

It eternally goes you'll find,

Without ever looking behind.

In an elephant totally dead,

It's inside live, 'tis said.

Sinjet

A house, in a house, in a house

it deth bear.

Red cloth sells one that's handled

with care.

The one in the middle sells flour

rare.

Wood is the innermost shopkeep-

er's ware.

Drawstrings

A single snake with heads in the

Art in France

Marseilles training a new generation of art lovers

By Carol Cutler

In Paris a lot of time, money, and talk has been lavished on the problem of getting the French to go to their own museums. One solution turns up consistently—start with the young. But while thing about it. Last January a bright and cheery Children's Museum was opened.

With unexpected frankness, local officials admit that the inspiration came from the many children's museums in the United States.

A close study was made of the operating procedures there, they were carefully adapted to insinuate the idea here without ruffling too many traditionalist feathers.

The figures speak for the success—as many as 1,500 young visitors come through in a week. Many long-established museums would like a record like that.

From the very beginning, a premier exhibit was led to the museum. The very limited collection of a major institution and a corner within the Fine Arts Museum had to be found. For any corner, the space was limited on a large scale. The first floor, one that is not very high. So now the children's museum consists of only that one room. There are plans for enlargement, but not on so large a scale that young attention-spans will be discouraged.

Only 45 well-spaced works of art are currently displayed, covering every period from the Middle Ages to contemporary abstract. Most importantly—they are hung at children's eye level.

Meeting a Painting

The hanging position is the only thing that has been done to a juvenile level. Nothing has been done to make it and not dilute art appreciation. First-rate works of art were selected from the museum's collection, not reproductions, but examples that will instill and properly develop taste and judgment.

The works are not even hung chronologically, a treatment that would smack too much of a lesson. Instead the children are encouraged to appreciate each item for itself, not as a piece of history.

Free-standing X-shaped stands are spotted about the room. A child can move a lightweight stool into these niches to come face-to-face with a fine picture and come under its spell quite naturally.

Cards with explanations are hung next to the paintings. The text is uncomplicated, but not childish and done in a large, clear handwriting (much friendlier than cold print). Even adults can be found studying the informative cards as well.

Guided visits are part of the programme, too, and are enormously popular. Young, attractive guides with an obvious liking for children were selected. The chemistry works and young eyes look and ears listen during the carefully timed sessions.

Intimidating guards are wisely absent; only one fatherly gentleman lingers unobtrusively near the other side of the doorway.

This is a consideration adults would appreciate in so many museums where visits have often been ruined by ferocious guards.

What is yet tree all veiled in green?

Two liquids with colors unmixed.

Egg

In a bowl of china are fixed,

Two liquids with colors unmixed.

The year

What is yet tree all veiled in green?

On it twelve branches can be seen.

You'll find if you count with care,

Thirty leaves each branch doth bear,

White as milk the halves of each are,



Author Yasunari Kawabata of Japan, 1968 Nobel Prize winner literature, receiving his diploma from the hands of King Gustaf Adolf at the ceremony at the Stockholm Concert Hall on December 10 while Princess Christina and Prince Bertil look on. Instead of the customary white tie, Mr. Kawabata wore a traditional Japanese gala suit—silk coat and skirt. The Japanese author was especially cited by the Swedish Academy for the narrative mastery as expressed particularly in his novels Snow Country. The

usand Carnes and Kyoto. The official ceremonies during Nobel Week in Stockholm included as in the past, a banquet in the City Hall, a dinner given by the King at the Royal Palace and other festivities.

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Kabul, Mazar FG-115	1130
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Kabul, Kandahar FG-604	1130
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Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern, and central regions will be cloudy. Other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Farah, Kandahar and Laghman with a high of 13 C, 55 F. The coldest area was Lal with a low of -25 C, -13 F with rain and snow. Yesterday Herat had 10 mm rain, 8 cm snow. Shahrak 5 mm, 10 cm, Lal 3 mm, 15 cm, North Salang 135 cm South Salang 142 cm, Bamian 9 cm and Moqur 6 cm. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11:00 a.m. was -2 C, 28 F, with clear skies. Now Kabul had 3 cm snow over last night. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 10 to 14 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	3 C -8 C
	37 F 17 F
Mazare Sharif	10 C -1 C
	50 F 30 F
Herat	7 C 3 C
	44 F 37 F
Jalalabad	12 C -2 C
	53 F 28 F
Kunduz	8 C -1 C
	46 F 30 F
Ghazni	1 C -12 C
	34 F 10 F
Shahrak	-1 C -12 C
	30 F 10 F
North Salang	-5 C -13 C
	23 F 8.5 F
Bamian	-1 C -14 C
	30 F 7 F
Ghalmi	0 C -6 C
	32 F 21 F
Moqur	0 C 12 C
	32 F 10 F



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 1, 4, 7 and 10 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi **RAIN TREE COUNTRY** with Liz Taylor and Montgomery Clift. Sunday at 7 p.m. in English.

PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film **THREE INSANES** with Gosh.

Pueblo capt. says threats to
life led to false confession

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, (AP)—The Pueblo skipper has reported that threats to kill his crewmen one by one contributed to his false confession to violation of North Korean waters, authoritative sources disclosed Saturday.

This and other details of systematic terror tactics are contained in a detailed report submitted to Secretary of State Dean Rusk by commander Lloyd Bucher, captain of the intelligence ship, who was freed along with his 81 surviving crewmen last Sunday.

The report was submitted in response to President Johnson's order for a thorough investigation after Bucher's first reports of beatings and intimidation at the hands of the North Koreans during the America's 11-month captivity.

U.S. officials said Saturday further details will be made public after the investigation has been completed.

Short of taking punitive military action—which is not in the picture—the only thing the United States can do about mistreatment of the prisoners is to publicize it as widely as possible. It is clear that this will be done.

One possibility is the circulation of a note to members of the United Nations.

In a statement tape-recorded at the San Diego naval base hospital where he has been in seclusion for several days, Bucher told his personal story.

Authorities said it includes an account of North Korean threats to execute members of his crew, one at a time in his presence, until he yielded to demands that a confession be signed.

In an interview at Midway Island last week while the crewmen were enroute home, Bucher said the North Koreans threatened to kill him also.

"They finally told me they would kill me. And I wasn't particularly upset about that," he said.

Bucher said the North Koreans tried to terrorize him by pretending to fire empty weapons at him.

"They put me through one of those drills with an empty gun. They did this twice. I held up pretty well."

"They decided that wasn't going to be effective, so they threatened to commence shooting the most junior members of the crew in my presence."

Bucher said his captors threatened to kill fireman Howard Edward Bland, one of the youngest persons on the ship "in my presence."

U.S. sources said the terror tactics against Bucher and his crewmen began almost immediately after the Pueblo was seized last January 23 while on an intelligence mission of the North Korean coast.

On March 4 a North Korean radio broadcast a so-called "open letter" addressed to President Johnson. The letter said the Pueblo had intruded into territorial waters at five different points over a 10-day period prior to its capture.

The letter called on the United States to admit the intrusion, apologize and give assurances that there would be no repetition.

The North Koreans released the Pueblo crew after the United States repudiated in advance and then signed a document which acknowledged violation of Korean waters, offered an apology and promised there would be no more such incidents.

The United States insisted both before and after the signing that the statement signed was false. It was signed only to gain release of the crewmen, they said.

1000 Nigerians
march against
NATO, Vatican

LAGOS, Dec. 29, (AFP)—More than 1,000 persons yesterday joined a demonstration march through downtown in a protest organized by left-wing groups against "interference" in the Nigerian crisis by NATO countries and the Catholic church.

Anti-riot police were out in full gear and carrying shields and tear gas. Mounted police and officers with police dogs guarded strategic points along the march.

Dozens of riot police were guarding the British High Commission and the American embassy located at the racecourse.

Cars in the demonstration carried slogans calling on federal leaders to win the war. The demonstration was organized jointly by the Nigerian Youth Solidarity Council and the Nigerian Branch of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation.

Nigerian newspapers, and left-wing groups have aimed particularly at France in the past weeks, accusing that country of aiding Biafran secession.

Hasrat's speech

(Continued from page 2)
ment with the statement made by the administering powers who feel that they have no obligation General Assembly on which they General Assembly no which they have not given an affirmative vote.

We do not want to argue on this point, but merely wish to say that the repercussion of such statements not only weakens the position of the United Nations, but due to its discriminatory nature on the part of the General Assembly's recommendations, the other activities of the United Nations may be jeopardised. Therefore, it is advisable that we avoid making distinctions in relation to recommendations of the General Assembly.

To reiterate our position, regarding this item, my delegation is of the opinion that we have reached the stage where we must demand the independence of the colonial territories more forcefully, on the basis of undeniable convictions held by an overwhelming majority of the members of the International Community, and that this is the appropriate time to attempt to bring about the abolition of all forms and manifestations of colonialism with regard to dependent people who are under alien domination. Independence from domination should apply not only to those peoples and territories which are usually called colonies, but to all dependent peoples.

In conclusion my delegation wholeheartedly hopes that the General Assembly, with the co-operation of the entire membership would be able to take another step forward in this session towards its final goal, which is the preservation of human dignity and an enhancement of the prosperity of mankind.

Malaysian PM
wants charter
for C'wealth

KUALA LUMPUR, Dec. 29, (Reuters)—Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman said yesterday he might raise the whole question of Commonwealth leadership when he attends the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London next month.

This was because Britain appeared to have chosen to go into seclusion.

The Tunku also suggested the Commonwealth should have a charter similar to the United Nations Charter, as a guide to member countries. In this way it might be more effective.

Speaking to newsmen before flying north for two days, the Tunku said that in the past Commonwealth members had looked to Britain for leadership, but unfortunately it now appeared she had chosen the path of seclusion.

This left the association without leadership though he did not think that the Commonwealth as such was out of date.

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Afghan week in review:

Nation celebrates Eid festival

Afghanistan, like the rest of the Muslim nations, celebrated the feast of Eidul Fetr, following a month of fasting. His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi in their messages issued on the occasion congratulated the whole of the Islamic world in leaving behind this month of worship and prayed for peace and prosperity of human kind.

The Prime Minister in his message expressed his regret over unrestored right of a Moslem mass, namely the people of Pashtoonistan.

"I feel deeply sad," said the Prime Minister in the message, that Moslems are under pressure in a Moslem country, and some of these, in these holy days, are now kept in prisons.

"We are convinced that the day will come that our brother Moslem nation of Pakistan will understand the realities of the situation and on the basis of justice and fairness in accordance with Islam's holy teachings and guidance will honour the rights of the people of Pashtoonistan so that those unbreakable ties that bring this region together

their history and culture are strengthened in accordance with the requirements of the present time and for the creation of an atmosphere of cooperation, brotherhood and love in a manner permitting the peoples of the region to achieve economic, social, cultural and spiritual progress."

There were news during the week that two projects undertaken with Chinese assistance namely the Bagrami Textile Mills and the Kabul Sericulture centre will be completed before the end of the year.

So far the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry in a bid to promote sericulture has been importing silkworms from abroad. The new centre will produce 20,000 boxes of seeds per year, enough for distribution to silk producers in several provinces.

The Bagrami Textile Mills will produce 12 million metres of cloth per year. This will be 25 per cent of the distance involved in bridging the gap in textile production and needs.

The protocol on exchange of goods in covering 1969 signed with Soviet

Union during the week was also significant. In the list of Afghan exports some industrial products such as cement and textiles were included for the first time.

Preserved fruits, juices have been exported to the Soviet Union for several years now. Last year another export item natural gas was added to the list.

Although only 30,000 tons of cement will be exported during the year, and the capacity for production and export is much larger than that.

Textile exports for the most part will replace sales of raw cotton to the Soviet Union. This is due to the failure of plans for increasing production of cotton enough for exports as well as local textile industry.

If supplies of cotton for local industry is insufficient it is uneconomical to export it, however, an ability to export textiles does not overrule attempts for increasing cotton production. Cotton is an expensive export item, and much in demand in the world markets.

Democracy in India

(Continued from page 2)

The question may well be asked where, if there is something fundamentally wrong with a State, the Centre should do nothing and just allow the processes of disintegration to operate in the country. It is conceivable that the Union Centre too can act in an arbitrary and unconstitutional manner. A logical conclusion of arguments of this character, is that the President too should have the right of superseding the Union Centre and assuming power in his own hands and working through the machinery of the services and the Defence Forces of which he is the head.

It is suggested that there is in a sense no difference between a State Government and the Union Government in this particular matter. It has, therefore, become imperative for all those who believe in democratic values to attack the entire institution of Presidential rule. Article 356 with its wide scope, is a menace to the democratic structure which our founding fathers envisaged for this country.

It may be said that in our States there are far too many parties and that they are not able to work in a cooperative spirit. That can happen also at the Centre, and if that be so, is it not time for us to think whether parliamentary democracy, as we know it, is suited to the genius of the Indian people? As a firm believer in parliamentary democracy, the writer, thinks that the arguments used in favour of Presidential rule are not worth the paper they are written on.

It is horrifying to find that there is little public opinion in this country against the very system of Presidential Rule. There are countries where there are more than two parties and they do not lead to a breakdown of the administration.

Assuming, however, that the parliamentary type of government does not suit the genius of the people, it is not possible for us to work out a democratic system suited to the genius of the Indian people? In the United States, there is no responsible government. The President is elected by a system of election which may almost be called direct.

Governors too are elected in the same manner. They carry on the government with legislatures and we have in the State what is called

a system of checks and balances. The judiciary in those circumstances plays a vital role. But assuming that the American system is not suited to Indian conditions, is there no possibility of a compromise solution in this matter? To begin with it is not possible for us to have the American system in the States, and leave the Centre as it is, with responsible government.

This will ensure harmony between the Legislature and Executive organs of government, and make it easier for the latter to pursue a policy which can be understood and appreciated by foreign States. In any case, the time has arrived when some thought should be given to the type of democracy that will suit the genius of the Indian people. It may be that a deeper study of the Soviet systems, will provide some ideas.

It is monstrous to deprive people of the fundamental right of having any say in the government of their State for months and months. It has become imperative for political parties not to view this question from the point of view of their vested interests.

(INFA)

Tass: Phantom
sales encourage
Israeli hawks

MOSCOW, Dec. 29, (AFP)—Tass news agency said yesterday that the U.S. decision to send 50 Phantom supersonic bombers to Israel proved that Washington was still encouraging belligerency and extremism of Israeli leaders despite its claims to the contrary.

Without American support, it said, the Israelis would not have shown so openly their desire to keep the gains won by their aggression.

By encouraging the Eshkol government to refuse to comply with the November Security Council resolution on the Middle East, Washington assumes the grave responsibility for aggravating the unstable situation in that area. Tass said.

HONG KONG, Dec. 29 (AFP)—Peking last night officially announced the successful explosion of another hydrogen bomb over her west region on December 23.

The official new China news agency said in a press communique that the explosion has enabled China to conduct a new thermonuclear test.

Kabul University needs suppliers for the following
items for 1969:

Stationary, laundry, copperdishes, toilet paper, rice, red beans, Peshawari lentils. Herati chick peas, Badakhshani caraway seeds, printing materials, gestetner ink, paper, vegetables, hard wood for burning, one pound Dutch cornflour packets, spare parts for watering system cars, central heating, linter cotton, blankets, 36 food items for animals in the University Zoo.

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